

YANKEISM IN AUSTRALIA.

Cass and Pompey very much alike—especially him Pompey!

SOME months ago we felt it our duty to say a word in season to thoughtful or deluded sympathisers with "the North." The ostentatious energy, the patriotic mouthings, the parade of resources, the cant of philanthropy, all had their admiring dupes. Honour's voice was heard singing Yankee-Doodle, and the God of Freedom was invoked on behalf of Northern tyranny and extortion. Most of these delusions have now yielded to the stern logic of facts. Tall talking will no longer conceal defeat and disaster, nor an exploded system of finance uphold the value of a baseless paper currency. The brilliant successes of the only unrestrained navy form the only redeeming feature in the proceedings for which the Federalists challenged beforehand, with prophetic vehemence, the admiring attention of the civilised world. Even the enormous magnitude of the Federal armies has failed to lend dignity to their military operations. Armed and victualled by swindling contractors—commanded for the most part by braggarts and charlatans—fighting for pride or passion, for a hope of plunder or a dream of conquest—the troops have displayed valour without winning renown, and even their patient endurance of suffering has gained them but little sympathy. Thus far, the North seems to have been lavishing blood and treasure without any definite or rational purpose, and their reluctant tampering with abolitionism can only furnish them the semblance of a cause at the price of renouncing the constitution in defiance of which they proceeded to take up arms. Playing as they are a losing, if not a lost game, they are not without skill, tact, or temper, we need not fear their finding too many backers. Even McClellan has ceased to cry them up as an example, and thoughtful men everywhere are beginning to point to them as a warning.

It is on this point of view that the inhabitants of New South Wales will do well to regard them. From some of their aims we are happily clear. We do not war on the commerce of the world by an insane and suicidal tariff. We have shown no tendency towards that coarsest form of unmanly oppressions which will pass into a by-word under the name of "Butlerism." Yet in many ways, and in many senses, we are far gone in Yankeeism. We do not allude solely to government by enumeration of nooses, though, doubtless, with this primary abhorrence, common to "brother Jonathan" and his far-off cousins in New South Wales, many of our minor follies are connected. We mean that in a hundred—politically, commercially, and socially—the inhabitants of this colony betray a deepening tinge of "Yankeeism." Listen only to the lingo of our rising native population! There are the lips almost closed, the wearisome nasal drawl, half-knowing, half-sleepy—the hopeless, inexcusable interchange of vowels—a dialect which even a New Englander could scarce hope to rival! Observe, again, the prevalent attitude—the hands imbedded in the depth of the breeches-pocket, as if busied with imaginary dollars; the head slightly stooped forward, but with a marked sidelong leaning, as though there were some "speculation" in the half-closed eye. Or watch the process of "liquoring," as carried on "from morn to noon—from noon to dewy eve" at the bar of any of our thousand hotels and grog-shops. Say that the expression is generally, "What will it be?" instead of, "What shall it be?" (a distinction too far favourable to New South Wales, that it seems to denote a less absolute assumption that everybody is always ready to imbibe, while this is the Yankee practice of mere complimentary drinking, without thirst and without conviviality? Yet again—have we not a growing along of our own, occasional but recently, yet now threatening to become habitual—such seems compounded of the bush, the exchange, and the betting-ring, yet bears a "hideous likeness" to the coarse metaphor and strained facetiousness of the worst American novels and newspapers.

But it may be said, these are trifling matters—modes of the day—little outward peculiarities, such as "come like shadows, so depart." Let us look to graver points of resemblance. Our youth will not be offended if we charge them with forward precocity. They are ready to say with all the frankness of Homer's heroes—"We boast ourselves to be greatly better than our fathers."

Even from early boyhood, there is a self-satisfied assumption of universal knowledge which discourages any but parents or very near relatives from seeking to impart knowledge which is sure to be received as familiar or superfluous. And even parents often find it difficult to gain a respectful hearing for what they deem it important to communicate. The University, and a few really good schools, promise, by adopting a higher standard of teaching, to mitigate this evil as far as it relates to mere book-knowledge. But the contempt for years and experience is a vice which obtains here in a higher degree than in any region of the Old World, and which seems by no means confined to the untalented or the ill-taught. Alas! for the tone generally adopted by children towards their parents. Yet here, as in America, fathers are little annoyed by this free and easy style, and sometimes seem rather to hail it as a promising sign of 'cuteness in their offspring. As in domestic, so in political life. The greenest pretenders look with contempt on authority, study, and experience. There is an utter lack of veneration for great names, great services, and great principles. In short, we are in a fair road for that Yankee Utopia, in which genius, education, and high character are formidable obstacles to success in a public career.

The eager pursuit of wealth as an end rather than a means—another kindred trait—is doubtless attended with some public benefits, and might be looked on more indulgently did it not lead to an unhealthy development of smartness. Insolvency is a science scarcely less cultivated in Sydney than in New York; and, if ever the system of public contracts in New South Wales be thoroughly sifted, we shall probably find that the art of public pillage is practised almost as successfully here as in the Great Republic.

Again, we are constrained to admit, in spite of Mr. Buchanan's libellously illogical denial, that a tendency towards repudiation is visible in many of the proceedings of our legislators. The symptoms may be slight—the suppression of a life office without compensation—a long delay on the allowances to a member—a public servant without one allusion to the understanding on which he was engaged—a proposal to substitute the uncertainty of an annual vote for a permanent statutory provision. But, "nemo repenti fit turpissimus"—it takes time to make an accomplished repudiator. After a few more years of democratic training, with a debt enlarged beyond measure by patriotic schemes for plunder, who knows but we

may emulate the "drab-coloured men of Pennsylvania," and ascend to the serene heights of complacent insolvency?

Our last and worst indication of Yankeeism is the great and increasing proneness to evil-speaking; especially to slander of whatever is good and great among us. Does a Judge faithfully discharge an unpopular duty? A dozen sordid stump-orators with "safe malignity" asperse him in the House, and as many scribbles exhaust his abusive rhetoric in trying to excite public indignation against him. Do a company of gentlemen combine, at the risk of all but certain loss to themselves, to foster an important branch of native industry? A score of patriots at once assail them as robbers, jobbers, speculators, and what not. Nay, we lately saw one gentleman of high character charged, in good set terms, with murder, because he denounced the Burringong riots as the commencement of a new era of lawlessness! The "head and front of his offending," was that he had ventured to claim for Chinese diggers the rights of men and the protection of the laws! We cannot conclude our comments on Yankeeism in Australia without alluding to the singular analogy which the treatment of Chinese in Australia bears to that of negroes in the "Free North." We have no slaves—we—"all men are equal before the law"—this is a land of liberty—and so on to the very climax of bunkum. Somehow, nevertheless, it happens, that we have gotten among us a race weaker than ourselves, and assumed to be inferior—and by a happy coincidence, while we boast of the laws that ought to protect them, we take care that they shall benefit by those laws less than others better able to protect themselves. Can there be a stronger warning to us against the inroad of Yankee principles and Yankee practices? Verily there is no worse tyranny than that of a mob.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS.

We have been requested by the Dean of Sydney to publish his letter descriptive of the educational operations of the Church of England in the colony.

Church of England Schools' Office.

21st April, 1862.

Sir, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the letter of the Secretary of the Education Department, dated the 18th instant, informing me of the intention of the Board to forward their report for the year 1861 to the Secretary of the Education Department.

In reply, I desire to bring under the notice of the Board the progress made by the schools during the year 1861, and to state the results of the examination held on the 15th inst.

The progress made by the schools during the year 1861, and to state the results of the examination held on the 15th inst.

The progress made by the schools during the year 1861, and to state the results of the examination held on the 15th inst.

The progress made by the schools during the year 1861, and to state the results of the examination held on the 15th inst.

The progress made by the schools during the year 1861, and to state the results of the examination held on the 15th inst.

The progress made by the schools during the year 1861, and to state the results of the examination held on the 15th inst.

The progress made by the schools during the year 1861, and to state the results of the examination held on the 15th inst.

The progress made by the schools during the year 1861, and to state the results of the examination held on the 15th inst.

The progress made by the schools during the year 1861, and to state the results of the examination held on the 15th inst.

The progress made by the schools during the year 1861, and to state the results of the examination held on the 15th inst.

The progress made by the schools during the year 1861, and to state the results of the examination held on the 15th inst.

The progress made by the schools during the year 1861, and to state the results of the examination held on the 15th inst.

The progress made by the schools during the year 1861, and to state the results of the examination held on the 15th inst.

The progress made by the schools during the year 1861, and to state the results of the examination held on the 15th inst.

The progress made by the schools during the year 1861, and to state the results of the examination held on the 15th inst.

The progress made by the schools during the year 1861, and to state the results of the examination held on the 15th inst.

The progress made by the schools during the year 1861, and to state the results of the examination held on the 15th inst.

The progress made by the schools during the year 1861, and to state the results of the examination held on the 15th inst.

The progress made by the schools during the year 1861, and to state the results of the examination held on the 15th inst.

The progress made by the schools during the year 1861, and to state the results of the examination held on the 15th inst.

The progress made by the schools during the year 1861, and to state the results of the examination held on the 15th inst.

The progress made by the schools during the year 1861, and to state the results of the examination held on the 15th inst.

The progress made by the schools during the year 1861, and to state the results of the examination held on the 15th inst.

The progress made by the schools during the year 1861, and to state the results of the examination held on the 15th inst.

The progress made by the schools during the year 1861, and to state the results of the examination held on the 15th inst.

The progress made by the schools during the year 1861, and to state the results of the examination held on the 15th inst.

The progress made by the schools during the year 1861, and to state the results of the examination held on the 15th inst.

The progress made by the schools during the year 1861, and to state the results of the examination held on the 15th inst.

The progress made by the schools during the year 1861, and to state the results of the examination held on the 15th inst.

The progress made by the schools during the year 1861, and to state the results of the examination held on the 15th inst.

The progress made by the schools during the year 1861, and to state the results of the examination held on the 15th inst.

The progress made by the schools during the year 1861, and to state the results of the examination held on the 15th inst.

The progress made by the schools during the year 1861, and to state the results of the examination held on the 15th inst.

The progress made by the schools during the year 1861, and to state the results of the examination held on the 15th inst.

The progress made by the schools during the year 1861, and to state the results of the examination held on the 15th inst.

The progress made by the schools during the year 1861, and to state the results of the examination held on the 15th inst.

widely as possible the blessings of education in the colony with which we are concerned; while at the same time it is a source of unfeigned regret that we have not been provided with more ample means to advance the intellectual, moral, and religious condition of the rising generation.

I have, &c. WILLIAM M. COWPER, The Honorable the Chairman of the Denominational School Board.

Report on the Training Department in connection with the James' Model School, Sydney, for 1861.

My Lord—I have the honour to submit for your information and approval my report for the past year.

The number of pupils admitted for admission during the year has been forty-two (42).

Of this number—13 passed the preliminary examination, and were admitted to training.

I passed the preliminary examination, and were admitted to training.

I passed the preliminary examination, and were admitted to training.

I passed the preliminary examination, and were admitted to training.

I passed the preliminary examination, and were admitted to training.

I passed the preliminary examination, and were admitted to training.

I passed the preliminary examination, and were admitted to training.

I passed the preliminary examination, and were admitted to training.

I passed the preliminary examination, and were admitted to training.

I passed the preliminary examination, and were admitted to training.

I passed the preliminary examination, and were admitted to training.

I passed the preliminary examination, and were admitted to training.

I passed the preliminary examination, and were admitted to training.

I passed the preliminary examination, and were admitted to training.

I passed the preliminary examination, and were admitted to training.

I passed the preliminary examination, and were admitted to training.

I passed the preliminary examination, and were admitted to training.

I passed the preliminary examination, and were admitted to training.

I passed the preliminary examination, and were admitted to training.

I passed the preliminary examination, and were admitted to training.

I passed the preliminary examination, and were admitted to training.

I passed the preliminary examination, and were admitted to training.

I passed the preliminary examination, and were admitted to training.

I passed the preliminary examination, and were admitted to training.

I passed the preliminary examination, and were admitted to training.

I passed the preliminary examination, and were admitted to training.

I passed the preliminary examination, and were admitted to training.

I passed the preliminary examination, and were admitted to training.

I passed the preliminary examination, and were admitted to training.

I passed the preliminary examination, and were admitted to training.

I passed the preliminary examination, and were admitted to training.

I passed the preliminary examination, and were admitted to training.

I passed the preliminary examination, and were admitted to training.

I passed the preliminary examination, and were admitted to training.

I passed the preliminary examination, and were admitted to training.

I passed the preliminary examination, and were admitted to training.

I passed the preliminary examination, and were admitted to training.

I passed the preliminary examination, and were admitted to training.

I passed the preliminary examination, and were admitted to training.

I passed the preliminary examination, and were admitted to training.

I passed the preliminary examination, and were admitted to training.

I passed the preliminary examination, and were admitted to training.

I passed the preliminary examination, and were admitted to training.

I passed the preliminary examination, and were admitted to training.

I passed the preliminary examination, and were admitted to training.

I passed the preliminary examination, and were admitted to training.

I passed the preliminary examination, and were admitted to training.

I passed the preliminary examination, and were admitted to training.

I passed the preliminary examination, and were admitted to training.

MAITLAND.

New River Mill. The new mill at New River, near the Long Bridge, West Maitland, is now completed and is in full work. It is a fine specimen of the mill, and is well adapted for the purpose.

The mill is a fine specimen of the mill, and is well adapted for the purpose.

The mill is a fine specimen of the mill, and is well adapted for the purpose.

The mill is a fine specimen of the mill, and is well adapted for the purpose.

The mill is a fine specimen of the mill, and is well adapted for the purpose.

The mill is a fine specimen of the mill, and is well adapted for the purpose.

The mill is a fine specimen of the mill, and is well adapted for the purpose.

The mill is a fine specimen of the mill, and is well adapted for the purpose.

The mill is a fine specimen of the mill, and is well adapted for the purpose.

The mill is a fine specimen of the mill, and is well adapted for the purpose.

The mill is a fine specimen of the mill, and is well adapted for the purpose.

The mill is a fine specimen of the mill, and is well adapted for the purpose.

The mill is a fine specimen of the mill, and is well adapted for the purpose.

The mill is a fine specimen of the mill, and is well adapted for the purpose.

The mill is a fine specimen of the mill, and is well adapted for the purpose.

The mill is a fine specimen of the mill, and is well adapted for the purpose.

The mill is a fine specimen of the mill, and is well adapted for the purpose.

The mill is a fine specimen of the mill, and is well adapted for the purpose.

The mill is a fine specimen of the mill, and is well adapted for the purpose.

The mill is a fine specimen of the mill, and is well adapted for the purpose.

The mill is a fine specimen of the mill, and is well adapted for the purpose.

The mill is a fine specimen of the mill, and is well adapted for the purpose.

The mill is a fine specimen of the mill, and is well adapted for the purpose.

The mill is a fine specimen of the mill, and is well adapted for the purpose.

The mill is a fine specimen of the mill, and is well adapted for the purpose.

The mill is a fine specimen of the mill, and is well adapted for the purpose.

The mill is a fine specimen of the mill, and is well adapted for the purpose.

The mill is a fine specimen of the mill, and is well adapted for the purpose.

The mill is a fine specimen of the mill, and is well adapted for the purpose.

The mill is a fine specimen of the mill, and is well adapted for the purpose.

The mill is a fine specimen of the mill, and is well adapted for the purpose.

The mill is a fine specimen of the mill, and is well adapted for the purpose.

The mill is a fine specimen of the mill, and is well adapted for the purpose.

The mill is a fine specimen of the mill, and is well adapted for the purpose.

The mill is a fine specimen of the mill, and is well adapted for the purpose.

The mill is a fine specimen of the mill, and is well adapted for the purpose.

The mill is a fine specimen of the mill, and is well adapted for the purpose.

The mill is a fine specimen of the mill, and is well adapted for the purpose.

The mill is a fine specimen of the mill, and is well adapted for the purpose.

The mill is a fine specimen of the mill, and is well adapted for the purpose.

The mill is a fine specimen of the mill, and is well adapted for the purpose.

The mill is a fine specimen of the mill, and is well adapted for the purpose.

The mill is a fine specimen of the mill, and is well adapted for the purpose.

The mill is a fine specimen of the mill, and is well adapted for the purpose.

The mill is a fine specimen of the mill, and is well adapted for the purpose.

The mill is a fine specimen of the mill, and is well adapted for the purpose.

The mill is a fine specimen of the mill, and is well adapted for the purpose.

The mill is a fine specimen of the mill, and is well adapted for the purpose.

The mill is a fine specimen of the mill, and is well adapted for the purpose.

The mill is a fine specimen of the mill, and is well adapted for the purpose.

The mill is a fine specimen of the mill, and is well adapted for the purpose.

The mill is a fine specimen of the mill, and is well adapted for the purpose.

The mill is a fine specimen of the mill, and is well adapted for the purpose.

The mill is a fine specimen of the mill, and is well adapted for the purpose.

NEW ZEALAND.

We have papers, via Melbourne, from Wellington to the 27th ultimo; Lyttelton to the same date; Taranaki to September 20th; and Wanganui to September 26th.

The New Zealand Spectator of the 24th reports as follows—

Yesterday the annual meeting of the Diocesan Synod of Wellington was held at the Provincial Council Chamber.

The members of the Synod attended the celebration of Divine service at St. Paul's Church, Wellington, at two o'clock.

The Synod was opened by the Bishop of Wellington, the President, who gave an account of the proceedings of the Synod at Nelson, and of his legislation as affecting the Diocese.

The Synod then proceeded to the consideration of the matters in dispute during the year, and the Bishop of Wellington, the President, who gave an account of the proceedings of the Synod at Nelson, and of his legislation as affecting the Diocese.

The Synod then proceeded to the consideration of the matters in dispute during the year, and the Bishop of Wellington, the President, who gave an account of the proceedings of the Synod at Nelson, and of his legislation as affecting the Diocese.

The Synod then proceeded to the consideration of the matters in dispute during the year, and the Bishop of Wellington, the President, who gave an account of the proceedings of the Synod at Nelson, and of his legislation as affecting the Diocese.

The Synod then proceeded to the consideration of the matters in dispute during the year, and the Bishop of Wellington, the President, who gave an account of the proceedings of the Synod at Nelson, and of his legislation as affecting the Diocese.

The Synod then proceeded to the consideration of the matters in dispute during the year, and the Bishop of Wellington, the President, who gave an account of the proceedings of the Synod at Nelson, and of his legislation as affecting the Diocese.

The Synod then proceeded to the consideration of the matters in dispute during the year, and the Bishop of Wellington, the President, who gave an account of the proceedings of the Synod at Nelson, and of his legislation as affecting the Diocese.

The Synod then proceeded to the consideration of the matters in dispute during the year, and the Bishop of Wellington, the President, who gave an account of the proceedings of the Synod at Nelson, and of his legislation as affecting the Diocese.

The Synod then proceeded to the consideration of the matters in dispute during the year, and the Bishop of Wellington, the President, who gave an account of the proceedings of the Synod at Nelson, and of his legislation as affecting the Diocese.

The Synod then proceeded to the consideration of the matters in dispute during the year, and the Bishop of Wellington, the President, who gave an account of the proceedings of the Synod at Nelson, and of his legislation as affecting the Diocese.

The Synod then proceeded to the consideration of the matters in dispute during the year, and the Bishop of Wellington, the President, who gave an account of the proceedings of the Synod at Nelson, and of his legislation as affecting the Diocese.

The Synod then proceeded to the consideration of the matters in dispute during the year, and the Bishop of Wellington, the President, who gave an account of the proceedings of the Synod at Nelson, and of his legislation as affecting the Diocese.

The Synod then proceeded to the consideration of the matters in dispute during the year, and the Bishop of Wellington, the President, who gave an account of the proceedings of the Synod at Nelson, and of his legislation as affecting the Diocese.

The Synod then proceeded to the consideration of the matters in dispute during the year, and the Bishop of Wellington, the President, who gave an account of the proceedings of the Synod at Nelson, and of his legislation as affecting the Diocese.

The Synod then proceeded to the consideration of the matters in dispute during the year, and the Bishop of Wellington, the President, who gave an account of the proceedings of the Synod at Nelson, and of his legislation as affecting the Diocese.

The Synod then proceeded to the consideration of the matters in dispute during the year, and the Bishop of Wellington, the President, who gave an account of the proceedings of the Synod at Nelson, and of his legislation as affecting the Diocese.

The Synod then proceeded to the consideration of the matters in dispute during the year, and the Bishop of Wellington, the President, who gave an account of the proceedings of the Synod at Nelson, and of his legislation as affecting the Diocese.

The Synod then proceeded to the consideration of the matters in dispute during the year, and the Bishop of Wellington, the President, who gave an account of the proceedings of the Synod at Nelson, and of his legislation as affecting the Diocese.

The Synod then proceeded to the consideration

al Library of Australia <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page14>

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

sulphuric acid, 29 carboys; curranis, 379 cwt.
145 cwt.; confectionery, £45; apothecary
£271; whitening, 16 tons; vases, 27 cases.
Declared value of cargo, £21,150.

On 18th March, 1870, from Liverpool, 21 crates
as in Chile, 100 tons, from Liverpool, 21 crates,
s. \$370; sewing thread, £50; haberdashery,
wrought leather, £83; saddlery, £530; paper,
crt.; stationery, £32; iron bedsteads, 41;
bedward, £539; pig iron, 20 tons; copper, 1
ton; nails, 4 tons; tin, 1 ton; glass, 1 ton;
in plates, £31; nails, 4 tons, iron, 1 ton;
90 gallons; paints, 200; window glass, £12;
sawware, £198; small twine, £25; bushel
and bags, £175; canvas, £159; agricultural imple-
ments, £100; boots, 100; hats, 100; beer,
k. 109 barrels; ditto, in glass, 90 barrels;
salt, 200 tons. Total declared value of cargo,
£10,000.

VICTORIA.

Balclutha may have Melbourne papers to the 10th

The following quotations are from the *Araucan* —

THE PURCHASING COMMITTEE OF THE MATCHES MATHEW
Vednesday, a preliminary general meeting of the
members of the Melbourne Cricket Club was held
at the residence of Mr. J. H. Matthews, at 10, St. James's
Place, on Wednesday evening last, for the purpose of endeavouring
to arrange for the purchase of the forthcoming Intercolonial
Match. There was a pretty fair
attendance of members. Mr. G. Cameron was called to the
chair, and Mr. J. H. Matthews presided. The first asked
of the gentlemen had a proposition to make, or was in a

he quantity of sugar shipped to the 4th
 October 1899 was 12,250 lbs. and

le in hand towards the expenses of the match; while
the former met at Sydney had cost in all about £310.
deal of time having been spent in fruitless attempts
in the business of the craning process and systematic
to which it was found that Mr. G. Hiddippl, treasurer,
Mr. C. Hiddippl, and a general com-
missioner, consisting of nine members, with
to add the names of several influential up-country
men who are interested in the maintenance of the
the cranking reputation of the colony. The committee will report
at the next meeting, to be held at the same place as
most likely the match committees, who are to be
from the general committee, will be arising from it. It
is also expected that the underwriting of the match
on the Melbourne ground, the profits arising from
shall go towards the fund for the Intercolonial
meeting in the estate of the Rev. Dr. Barry,
president of the Roman Catholic College, took
in the 16th instant, in the Inverness Court. Several
of us were present, and we saw that the assets were
that the assets were small, and that the dividend
be trifling, they declined to come forward and prove
bearing witness, which would deprive them
weekly against the college.

We recently meeting of the Council of the Acclimatiza-
tion Society, of Tuesday, letters were read from Mr.
and the Vice-President, Mr. G. Hiddippl, and
the Victor Emmanuel, two spotted Aias deer and
deer, all females, and the superintendent reported
that the animals were doing well, and that the
attention of Captain McDonald, in very fine condi-

82; straw hats, £1177; silk ditto, £115; felt ditto
ed caps, £202; wrought leather, £1625; saddles

The weekly meeting of the Council of the Acclimatization Society, on Tuesday, letters were read from Mr. J. G. and Mr. G. C. Gilman, stating that they had secured from the Victor Kimmelman, two spotted Axis deer and deer, all females, and the superintendent reported these four animals had all arrived in safety, and, owing to attention of Captain M'Donald, in very fine condition. The superintendent also reported the arrival, per steamer *Mermaid*, on Monday, of a pair of *Ardea herodias*, peacock, sent by Mr. Layard, of Colombo. Mr. Gilman, in his letter, went on to say that he purposes shipwreck some Indian eels and nyghaua. Mr. Blythe

632 gallons; British spirits, in glass, 879 gallons.

used two quills, containing some of the eggs of the same bird, and a small quantity of the same bird's urine also, at the suggestion of Dr. Black, and are now borne of me by Dr. Mueller and some by Professor Wilson, in order to induce the hatching of the eggs. The letter was read by Mr. Edward Wilson, lodging the receipt of the £300 sent to him by the Dr. Mueller reported that a large brood of English guinea fow had hatched, and that the birds were all well; also that the Canadian geese were laying. Durdock, eight Chinese sheep and three lambs appeared at the Penitentiary, and a pair of turtle doves were liberated at the Botanic Gardens.

The first match of the season between the best eleven of All-Canada and Richmond Cricket Clubs was decided on Saturday the 14th inst. at the Richmond ground, and runs. When the stumps were drawn on Saturday the home team were having their second innings, and the All-Canada were disposed for retirement. The game was drawn on, and the match was not decided.

ustlins, £331; silk and woollens, £113; silk an
alrsta, £180; bonnets, £15; ribbons, £14; milline

[illegible]

allens; olive oil, 400 gallons; turpentine, 2
allens; varnish, £89: flint glass, £83: earthenware

194,672. Of this, one-half is contributed by the Government, and the other half by the colonies, which are assessed at the rate of 10 pence per acre. The population of Victoria is now £31,500. Should a fortnightly paper be adopted, the total addition to the Victorian Exchequer will be £10,000 or thereabouts. The advantages of more frequent, which also implies more direct communication with Europe need not be pointed out in detail. Yet in detail, the advantages of the present monthly service, conducted as it has been, are most conspicuously punctuated, by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's most unbusinesslike and uncommercial punctuality, by the fact that, instead of one, must be a boon of double price, and a disappointment of what must be the determination of the Peninsular and Oriental Company would do to the colonies, if it were not for the fact that the drawbacks of the benefits of the new arrangements are not so great as the drawbacks of the old. Their present vast resources, the company can well afford to make a sacrifice of the kind, if it is to be a wise risk. When once accustomed to two mail a week, it is not likely that the colonies will care to revert to one, and the advantages of the new system will be the performance of their contract as they have been bound to make for three years. However indisputable the fact that the public will be benefited by the trial, it is not likely that a brief experiment of the new system would be sufficient to induce them to go back to the monthly mail, and the long and tedious process of the change, the long and tedious, and the various delays and impediments that will be involved in the change, will be a high price to pay for the trial.

allons; beer, in bulk, 246 barrels; ditto, in glass, 2

not alone (says the *Argus*) that the question how cholera might be diffused corporal punishment on a strike of the teachers. The case of the Rev. J. D. Donnelly v. Thomas Boyte, tried in the County Court on Tuesday, may furnish an instance. It was a case of damages for injuries to the person of St. E. (Roman Catholic) School, North Melbourne, in connection with the defendant was a teacher. The boy told a story of how he was roughly handled by a teacher in a scuffle in Cardigan-street, but when that shut up he went to the school in question, that he might be getting on or was going to get on, and that he was not fit of learning led him through a very thorny path, and, according to his statement, his master beat him, and he was severely hurt. On the 18th of September, at eleven a.m., the boy was called up to the blackboard and was given a word in his lesson. His master told him to get out, but the boy said he could not; whereupon the master caught him by the collar and began to shake him all the while with a cane. This he continued to do till the singing-master came in, the cane then being thrown to the ground. The singing-master said it was a shame to serve a boy in that manner, and said it was not. Nevertheless, he stayed his hand, and permitted him to go to the singing-class. The poor fellow, after his punishment, was sent to the schoolmaster's gate, to get to his home. Blood had gushed

ather, £7278; water proof goods, £25; saddler 1876; table baize, £43; books, £316; paper, 10

that he could not go out for his dog, and his wife was so threatened that she could not go to the market, and he was still dead. In cross-examination, the plaintiff said that he never paid anything for schooling, and asked to go to the school, and to be admitted to the former master. In support of the plaintiff's case, Dr. Fitzgerald, who had attended the boy, deposed that he had been brought into consultation on his ailment, and a slight fever, which was not serious. His mother deposed that his being only eleven years old had been ascertained by Dr. Gill, the girls' teacher in the school, stating that he was a deist, and was not enrolled on the master to deist. This constituted the plaintiff's case; and the defence set up that the plaintiff was a young deist, and that the master had inflicted a reasonable punishment upon a scholar who was not on the roll of scholars. The master deposed that he was a deist, and gave a version of the assault which bore out the defence, and that the plaintiff was a young deist, and that the assault was occasioned by any extraordinary conduct on the part of the plaintiff. The judge, in giving his decision, commented in strong terms on the conduct of the plaintiff, and the punishment exercised by the defendant. Punishment such as the plaintiff had received was only justifiable when some special cause was shown for the infliction of it, and altogether too much when given for the ordinary conduct of a scholar. An £10 was not an unreasonable demand, a verdict for the full amount, and costs.

reign salad oil, 274 gallons; groceries, £226; starch, 160; chicory, 110 cwt.; white salt, 37 tons; s.

Mr. Wharton. There was an overflowing house, and favourites were all well received. In noticing the *Mr. Wharton, the Argus* says:—"Mr. Wharton fully deserved. This was his first appearance in Mel- from the perfect style in which he acquitted we predict that he will be a great favorite with of the opera. Mr. Wharton is gifted with a baritone voice, full, round, and flexible, and from performance last night it is apparent that his training is of a very high order. In the song "Thou flower" he was encored, but, with excellent taste, he merely came forward and bowed his acknowledg-

IN the ASSIGNED ESTATE of Miss JANE CARTER, Draper, &c., 13 and 15, Parramatta-street, Sydney.—All accounts against the above estate are requested to be sent to the trustees, care of Messrs. F. Giles and Co., Denison House, George-street, within seven days of this date. 14th October.

E. Fines	..	0	0	G. Gentry	..	0	1	0
W. Harcus	..	0	10	H. White	..	0	1	0
W. Donovan	..	0	5	Mrs. J. Chambers	..	0	1	0
J. Endean	..	0	6	Mrs. Frost	..	0	2	6
D. McCoy	..	0	6	M. M'Nahen	..	1	0	0
J. Pollock	..	1	0	C. Brown	..	0	10	0
J. Connell	..	0	9	T. Moore	..	0	10	0

B. Fryer	..	0	5	0
Cameron	..	6	2	6
Saxuel Quintall.	..	0	2	6
Joseph Lamb	..	0	2	0
Hutchins	..	0	2	6
R. Madden	..	0	9	0
Thomas Haley	..	0	2	0
Thomas Johnson	..	0	5	0
W. W. Johnson.	..	0	7	6
Nelson	..	8	10	0
			\$2	1 6

Steam Navigation Company. Tenders must be sent in to the Secretary on or before the 16th of November next, stating those required for the completion of the boat. Further particulars can be obtained upon application to Mr. W. DALTON, Market Wharf, Sydney; or to F. W. CHAPMAN, hon. secretary, Frederickton, Macleay River.

A street, opposite the Domain Gate, wishes to receive two or three Gentlemen, for private board, &c. Apply to **W. F. WOOLCOTT, Exchange Corner.**

A **SEMBLY ROOMS** to LET for one or two evenings per week. 103, Elizabeth-street.

SYDNEY:—Printed and published by JOHN FAIRFAX and Sons at the Office of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, Pitt and Market streets, Monday, October 20th, 1908.

81847